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charts. The relative frequency (expressed in percentages) of the eight principal wind directions for the months April to October is shown by wind roses. The period of observation is the twenty years 1876-1895. The data are those recorded on board of vessels reporting to the Danish Meteorological Institute. In addition to the observations made at sea, wind roses are given for several coast stations. The mean wind directions, indicated by single arrows, are also shown on inset isobaric charts (reduced from Rung's larger charts). The text is both Danish and English. The information so clearly presented in this publication will prove very useful to those who are studying the wind movements over this somewhat neglected area, where, owing to the presence of the "Iceland Low," the wind circulation has a peculiar interest.

R. DEC. WARD.

The Waters of the Northeastern North Atlantic. Investigations made during the cruise of the *Frithjof*, of the Norwegian Royal Navy, in July 1910. By Fridtjof Nansen. 139 pp. Maps. Dr. W. Klinkhardt, Leipzig, 1913. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

A great stream, 1500 meters deep, travels along the eastern border of the North Atlantic all the way from the Spanish and African coasts, close under the continental slopes. A little surface water is blown upon it from the North Atlantic Drift, but an insignificant amount. The main mass has never been across the Atlantic and is driven north by differences of density due to temperature.

Most interesting is the method of study. Nansen has examined the temperature, salinity and density of the water at all depths on sections that have been made *across the current*. A stream deflected to the right by the earth's rotation must have its surface waters *thicker* on the right, i. e., the lines of equal density parting light surface water from heavier underwater, must descend across the current *to the right*. As this does happen *to the east* on all sections, the water is moving north. Confirmatory is Mediterranean water at 800 to 2000 meters all the way from Gibraltar to Ireland, recognizable by its warmth, though it is so heavy with salt it lies under the colder Atlantic water.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Meteorological Charts of the Southern Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand. 2nd edit. 10 pp. 36 charts. Meteorological Committee Offic. Copy No. 123. London, 1907. 6s. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

The first edition of these excellent charts was issued in 1899. The observations used were from a large number of logs (all that were available) of British naval and merchant vessels for the period 1855-1895. The area covered is Lat. 30° - 60° S. and Long. 10° - 180° E. The charts show, for each month of the year, the wind direction and force, pressure, air and sea surface temperatures, fog, and ocean currents. The second edition was published in 1907. The scale of the wind, pressure, air and sea surface temperatures and fog charts has been reduced, while that of the ocean currents has been slightly increased. Further, the distribution of ice is now shown.

R. DEC. WARD.

Southern Hemisphere Surface-Air Circulation: Being a study of the mean monthly pressure amplitudes, the tracks of the Anticyclones and Cyclones, and the Meteorological Records of several Antarctic expeditions. By William J. S. Lockyer. iii and 110 pp. Maps, diagrams, index. Solar Physics Observatory. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, 1910. 6s. 12×10 .

This memoir represents an immense amount of labor. Its purpose was to study the mechanism of the atmospheric circulation of the southern hemisphere. Dr. Lockyer took the daily records of the barometric readings for the months of April to September for fifty-seven stations and made diagrams showing the rise and fall of the barometer. For many of the stations different years were taken into consideration; therefore the total number of curves drawn and investigated was 164.

In order to determine the mean amplitude of the recorded lows and highs, the three largest amplitudes on each curve were selected, the mean was formed